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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2367)

Name of Candidate	DAMANPREET ARORA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	181996
Center	ONLINE	Date	12 Sep 24

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Q1. मौर्य कला न केवल विदेशी प्रभावों से प्रेरित थी, बल्कि देशज परंपराओं की निरंतरता भी थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Mauryan art was not only inspired by foreign influences but was also a continuation of indigenous traditions. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Mauryas [324 BC - 184 BC] was the harbinger of art and Architecture

Foreign Influence in their Art :-

(1) Could be seen in Mauryan pillar

(Eg) Ashoka's capital and polished surface, which high lengths

(2) cultural influence in the Sculptures seen, achimedian influence (Eg) murals and caves.

Continuation of Indigenous traditions

(1) Sculptures (Eg) yakshas and yakshini like Didarganj Yakshini

(2) Rock cut architectural caves (Eg)

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Lakhudyar caves.

(3) Scripts were a mix of Kharoshti (found in Western Areas) and Indigenous language script.

(4) Inscriptions found across India

(Eg) Mando which Mentions Ashoka as Ranyo Ashoka is also (eg) of indigenous Influence

(5) Sculptures and animal figures

(Eg) Dhauli Elephant.

(6) Stupas were the embodiment of epitome and Indigenous influence

(Eg) Sanchi Stupa with 4 toranas. (added later)

Thus, ~~As~~ Mauryan Art was a mix of ~~Ashok~~ foreign and Indigenous influence.

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Q2. औपनिवेशिक भारत से अन्य ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशों में होने वाले प्रवासन के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या थे? इसने भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What were the different types of migrations from colonial India to other British colonies? How did it impact the British rule in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

British rule resulted in numerous means of migrations. They are :-

① As forced indentured labours (Eg) to Girmitya countries like in Caribbian lands as a form of slavery.

② To African Colonies (Eg) to work on coco plantations in Ghana, Cote d'ivore, ivory coast.

③ Migration were also to Sri Lanka and South East Asian colonies to work on plantations (Eg) for spices and cash crops.

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(4) Migration to Canada (Eg) which later resulted into formation of Ghadar Party by Lala Hardyal (Kogala maru Incident)

(5) To fight in world wars
(Eg) in world war I and World war II as part of Allied vs Axis Powers.

(6) Migration to Japan, Singapore
(Eg) S. C Bose, Mohan Singh who contributed in formation of Indian National Army.

(7) Apart from it, there were certain migrations for education purposes
(Eg) Mahatma Gandhi, B.R Ambedkar

Thus, till today this emigration is continued with 18.5 million Indian diaspora

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Q3. 1960 का दशक भारत के लिए संकट और परिवर्तन दोनों का दशक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 1960s was a decade of both peril and transformation for India. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Lelig Harrison predicted 1960s as the dangerous decades for India due to multiple events.

Decade of Peril :-

(1) War with China (Indo China war)
(Eg) in 1962 which made India realise the 'real politik'.

(2) Continuous border quarrels with Pakistan (Eg) with respect to Kashmir on the western border.

(3) Internal Agriculture underperformance and food Insecurity (Eg) Ship to mouth food through USA PL48 food imports.

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(4) Death of PM Jawaharlal Nehru in 1967 which made the party confused.

(5) Railway Accident during Lal Bahadur Shastri's time.

Transformation :- (1) Green Revolution

(eg) HYV seeds which made India a food surplus country now.

(2) Investment in Industry like heavy industries and Scientific Institutions

(Eg) J.L Nehru called them temples of modern India.

(3) Made India realise importance of being nuclear power, later resulted in Operation Smiling Buddha [1971]

(4) Indus water Treaty [1960]

thus, the fall predicted, was survived with strategic planning by India.

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Q4. 1979 की ईरान की क्रांति ने न केवल क्षेत्रीय गतिशीलता को बदल दिया, बल्कि इसके वैश्विक परिणाम भी हुए। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 not only transformed the regional dynamics but also had global ramifications. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Iranian Revolution 1979 was the overthrow of the Monarchy by the revolutionary masses led by Ayatollah Khomnei.

Transformed Regional dynamics :-

1. Ended autocracy of King by masses.
2. Led to Iraq invasion of Iran because Iraq felt that Iran is unstable Internally.
3. Development of Iran as an Independent Shia muslim country
   (Eg) Monarchy of King was supported by USA.
4. Rivalry in the region as the leader

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of religion (Eg) between Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel.

Transformed Global dynamics and Global ramifications include :-

(1) USA lost not only a friend, but it gave away to hostile regime

(2) Proxy wars (Eg) rise of Hezbollahs, Hamas as Iran Proxies

(3) Nuclear repercussion (Eg) Iran as a nuclear power and the JCPOA agreement.

(4) Bonhomie with USSR and current Russia is too ramification of that.

Thus, Iranian Revolution led to Iran emerge as leader in West Asian Geopolitics.

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Q5. पश्चिमी घाट भारत के दक्षिण-पश्चिमी तटीय क्षेत्रों में दक्षिण-पश्चिमी मानसून को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the Western Ghats influence South-West monsoon in India's South-West coastal regions? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Western Ghats are the continuous mountain Range spreading across Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa.

Influence South West monsoon in South West Coastal regions by :-

(1) Rains heavily on the windward side of western Ghats (Eg) Kochi; Mumbai Coasts

(2) As the southwest monsoon travel upwards, the leeward side of the mountains gets little, meagre rainfall (Eg) rainshadow region.

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(3) Landslides in fragile ecological areas (Eg) Kerala 2024 landslides in which more than 300 people died.

(4) Floods (Eg) Mumbai 2024, Maharashtra floods in June, because of it.

(5) Destruction of livelihoods due to heavy rains.

(6) ~~Dur~~ South West Monsoon thus also is important in western Ghats for its Evergreen rainforests topography and flora, fauna (Eg) Bandipore National Park, Nilgiri.

Kasturirangan and Madhav Gadgil recommended for declaring western Ghats areas as Eco Sensitive zones due to this

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Q6. प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से संबद्ध कई भूवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The theory of plate tectonics explains many geological processes that are linked to natural hazards. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Plate tectonics theory by Parker and Mckenzie explains the movement of tectonic plate (7 major and other minors) ~~over~~ beneath the earth's crust.

It explains many geological process linked to natural hazards as

(1) Earthquakes in Ring of fire that is Circumpacific zone (Eg) convergent plate boundaries, where more than 80% of Earthquakes occurs

(2) Volcanic Eruptions (Eg) Mid Atlantic Ridge which is ~~for~~ Divergent plate boundaries like Iceland volcanic

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eruptions.

(3) Landslides (Eg) Indian young fold mountains where Indian plate is moving 1cm/year towards the Eurasian plate like Joshimath landslides etc.

(4) Tsunamis (Eg) although triggered by Earthquake, Volcanoes like 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami is due to movement of Tectonic plates

(5) Transform plate boundaries (Eg) faults occurence or the recent 2024 Turkey Earthquake (Anatolian Plate boundary)

Thus, it explains a lot of natural hazards for this reason, Sendai Framework is important to mitigate hazards

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Q7. भारत में ज्वारीय ऊर्जा की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा इसके दोहन में आने वाली बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the potential of tidal energy in India and explain the obstacles faced in harnessing it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Tidal energy is harnessed due to Tides movement which is periodic rise and fall in water levels in Vertical direction.

Potential in India :-

(1) 7517 km coastline

(Eg) like in Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh, Malabar coast.

(2) Enclosed regions like Bay of Bengal where tidal Energy can be harnessed.

(4) Blue Economy program of 4000 crore for 5 year Period.

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8.

Obstacles faced in Harnessing

① High upfront cost of Tidal plants

(Eg) It was thought to be built in Orissa coast.

② Research & Innovation (Eg) only 0.7% spent on R&D in GDP

③ Lack of continuous supply (Eg) mostly diurnal in nature.

④ More focus on Solar Energy, Wind Energy in the Panchaamrit Goals.

⑤ Coastal communities and harm to flora, fauna, underwater Pollution

Inspiration can be taken from Canada, USA which are pioneers in harnessing Tidal Energy.

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Q8. भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the impact of globalization on socio-cultural practices in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Globalisation is defined as Borderless world by Kenichi Ohame and as Global Village by Marshall McLuhan.

Impact on Socio cultural practices

Positive :- (1) Intermingling of cultural practices (Eg) celebration of Holi, Diwali by sikhs, Christmas by Hindus.

(2) More acceptability for Inter caste marriages (eg) specially in urban areas (Hadiya case of supreme Court)

(3) Better Job opportunities abroad

(4) Reduction in poverty levels (Eg) 44% in 1992 and 22% in 2011

(5) Opportunities for women have

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Increased

(6) fast food culture and market model
(Eg) McDonaldization and walmartization

Negatives / Challenges :-

(1) Xenophobia (Eg) UK Riots, 2024
(2) Discrimination by countries (Eg) Kafala, Nitaqat law by Saudi Arabia.
(3) Forced and Fraud migrations
(Eg) Mercenaries to Russia
(4) Problem without passports as held by Kafi ~~Ass~~ Aman (Terrorism).
(5) Drug Trafficking, Human Trafficking
(Eg) Golden Cresent, Triangle

Hence, compassionate Globalization is need to achieve idea of Global citizens.

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Q9. भारत के शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन उपायों को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the issues that plague India's urban poverty alleviation measures? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's Urban population is 31.16%. as per 2011 Census, and is expected to grow to 50% by 2050 as per World Urbanization Prospects.

Issues that plague India's Urban Poverty measures include :-

(1) Illegal Slums (Eg) 21% of urban population live in slums like Dharavi

(2) Rising Inequality (Eg) two Indias where Urban-poor divide is huge

(3) Digital Divide (Eg) 67% access in ~~rural~~ Urban areas, however only 31% in rural areas.

(4) Huge Urban population Density

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(Eg) 11,328 persons per square km in Delhi, and other areas like Mumbai, Bangalore.

(5) Migration (Eg) cyclical nature

(6) Housing accomodation problem which hinder ~~pop~~ urban poverty measures.

(7) Crime rate (Eg) Nirbhaya, Abhaya rape case

(8) Exploitation of workers (Eg) no Social Security for Gig worker.

Way Forward (1) Odisha's IAGA mission for slum rehabilitation

(2) Development of suburban landscapes

(3) Increased connectivity between rural-urban areas to arrest migration.

thus PMAY and SBM(U) are the measures to reduce it.

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Q10. भारत में महिलाओं पर देखभाल संबंधी कार्य का असंगत बोझ उनकी निर्धनता में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the disproportionate burden of care work placed on women contribute to their impoverishment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Global Gender Gap Index, 2024 by WEF places India at 129 out of 180 countries (dropped from 127 in 2023)

Disproportionate burden of care work contribute to their Impoverishment:

(1) Triple burden of care work, unpaid work and paid work leads to physical exhaustion (Eg) an average women performs 5 hours extra work per day than men.

(2) Non Recognition of care work leads to mental harrasment as being cog in wheel (Eg) Increase in suicides among women recently.

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(3) Sticky floor (Eg) not being able to rise up from pink collar Jobs.

(4) Motherhood penalty as held by latest economic survey 2024

(5) Low labour workforce of 37% whereas 78% for men [PLFS]

(6) Lack of Educational opportunities (Eg) 65% literacy rate, Men is 84%

(7) Poor Health indicators (Eg) 57% women anaemic (NFHS-5)

(8) Disportionate heat wave impact (Eg) Asbestos work environment, water units etc.

Way forward :- (1) SHG model like Kudumbashree and She taxis.

(2) Power to, Power with, Power within is needed.

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Q11. भारत की समन्वयकारी संस्कृति को आकार देने में सूफीवाद की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the role of Sufism in shaping the syncretic culture of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Sufism gained prominence in 11th-12th Centuries as a form of personal devotion to God.

Role in shaping syncretic Culture of India :- (1) Based on liberal principle (Eg) ~~Akbar~~ Akbar was inspired and his Sul-i-kul is a reflection of it.

(2) Influence on Bhakti Culture (Eg) Guru Granth Sahib contains the sayings of Baba Farid.

(3) Music of Sufis bound the Sufis and India of other half (Eg) Dara Shikoh and Princess Jahanara were

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followers of Chisti order

(4) Khanqahs as the places of Inter mingling of thoughts similar to Shastrartha of Ancient India.

(5) Sufi Dargah (Eg) Ajmer Sharif united Indian culture.

(6) Mystic methods (eg) Akbar wanted Son and it was made possible through Sufis as claimed.

(7) the orders of Sufis like Chisti, Suhrawardi and Qadiri represent the diversity in thoughts.

(8) Practised personal devotion and meditation (eg) today both are valued and cherished.

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(9) the Delhi Sultanate too was hugely influenced and Sufis thus gave a humane touch.

(10) As a source a peace (Eg) Sheikh Moin Ud din Chisti's Dargah as a source of upheaval.

(11) Humanity and art of music through peaceful means (Eg) Sheikh Zakaria's followers

However, later there were allegations on Suhrawardi order as being accepted the patronage and Donations which resulted in decline

Thus, Sufi as a whole led to Refinement of Syncretic culture of India.

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Q12. क्षेत्रीय विविधताओं के बावजूद, भारत में विभिन्न लोक संगीत और नृत्य रूपों को परस्पर जोड़ने वाले कुछ समन्वयकारी विषय विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the regional variations, there remain some unifying themes that bind the different folk music and dance forms in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jawaharlal Nehru called Unity in Diversity as the Greatest Strength of India [Discovery of India]

Unifying themes in FOLK MUSIC despite regional variations :-

(1) harvest season celebration (Eg) Bolis of Punjab with Geets of central India.

(2) Source of recreations (Eg) Hindustani musical ragas and Carnatic music focus on instruments is what has given them a source of recreation.

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(3) Festival celebration (Eg) Gond tribes of Central India festival celebration coincides with musical linkages of the Irulas of South India

(4) Snakes/nature worship (Eg) Been playing in Gujarat with Manpisha of Bihar.

(5) Family events like marriages (Eg) Ladis dangeet practised across various tribes.

Unifying themes in FOLK DANCE despite regional variations,

(1) A symbol of Joy and happiness (Eg) Bhangra in Punjab and Karnataka's dance with instruments such as swords and Energetic dance

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(2) Festival celebration by women
(Eg) Gidda of Punjab and Garba of Gujarat.

(3) As a form of paying tribute to God
(Eg) Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu and Mohiniattam of Kerala.

(4) Performed as Group Identity (Eg) Kathak of UP, MP in various Gharanas.

(5) Historical connect (Eg) manipur Sankiratnas, Kuchipudi of Andhra

(6) Nature worship (Eg) on themes of Snakes, lions across the regions

Thus, Folk music, dance have various common themes across the regional landscape of India.

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Q13. स्थायी बंदोबस्त से उत्पन्न निराशा और उससे प्राप्त सबक ने ब्रिटिश भारत में वैकल्पिक भूमि राजस्व प्रणालियों के विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दिया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the disillusionment and lessons from the Permanent Settlement lead to the development of alternative land revenue systems in British India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Permanent Settlement was introduced on 20% of the land area by Warren Hastings in the regions of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Disillusionment and lessons learnt from Permanent Settlement :-

(1) not resulted into improvement of agriculture (Eg) Zamindars were not able to give British good returns

(2) Higher share of British (Eg) 10/11th went to British and 1/11th share used to remain with Zamidars.

(3) oppressive system (Eg) Peasants

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were under dual clutches of Zamindars and money lenders

(Eg) Deccan Riots 1875.

(4) Commercialization of Agriculture and which deteriorated yields in coming months, years ~~to~~ due to Intensive cropping.

(5) Zamindari Rule which made Britishers fear alternate centre of Power among peasents.

It thus led to development ~~to~~ of Alternate land Revenue Systems such as :-

(1) Ryotwari System of ~~two~~ the British in which 'Ryots' divided among peasents itself in which

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they were to directly give revenue to British. It led to :-

↳ lower reliance on zamindars
↳ higher rent of 45-46%
↳ in Eastern regions of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.

(2) Mahalwari system of Thomas Munro in the Southern India in which Village Headman (mahals) were the source of collection point of the revenue to the British.

However, other systems were no less oppressive to peasants which led to their exploitation and commercialization. Thus, land reforms is an evolving process which started with Abolition of zamindari system

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Q14. उत्तरी और पश्चिमी भारत में डेयरी उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। डेयरी क्षेत्रक इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the key factors that contribute to the localization of dairy industry in the Northern and Western India. How does the dairy sector impact the region's economic development? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's Livestock Sector contributes 4% of GDP, but Dairy alone contributes 70% of Livestock GDP Contribution [Agriculture Census]

Factors that have led to localization of Dairy Industry in the Northern and Western India :-

(1) Climatic conditions suitable (Eg) Uttar Pradesh largest milk producer.

(2) Cooperative formation culture (Eg) AMUL cooperative, Nandini, Mother Dairy.

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(3) Agriculture as the main source of livelihood with Livestock as the Secondary and alternative.

(4) Insemination Support of Government Policies (Eg) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

(5) Indigenous Cow varieties available (Eg) Gir, Red Sindhi etc

(6) Access to market (Eg) People of North and West India prefer fresh milk, more than the pasturized one.

(7) Sports culture in Haryana, Punjab further boosts market for dairy products.

(8) Accessibility to fodder (Eg) through mixed farming as compared to

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major horticulture led and Aquaculture of South.

Dairy Sector Impacts Regions Economic Development by :-

① Reducing Underemployment (Eg) 46.8% workforce in agriculture sector

② Women Empowerment (Eg) 75-80% dairy livestock workforce is women.

③ Alternate source of Income (Eg) Mixed farming.

④ Food Processing Industry linkage leads to higher demand and growth.

⑤ Made India world's largest milk producer [Global recognition]

Way forward :- ① Diversification to other regions (Eg) Paramur cows of Andhra Pradesh

② Indigenous breeds promotion through Artificial Insemination [Gokul mission]

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Q15. पूर्वी एशिया के सेमीकंडक्टर विनिर्माण के प्रमुख केंद्र के रूप में उभरने में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

What factors have contributed to the emergence of East Asia as a major hub for semiconductor manufacturing? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recent visit of PM Narendra Modi to Singapore and Memorandum of Understanding on Semiconductors show it as a hub apart from Taiwan (Major producer).

Factors that contributed to Emergence of East Asia as a major hub for semi conductor manufacturing :-

1. Technological Advancement (Eg) Taiwan's technological policies
2. Availibility of Critical Minerals in East Asia (Eg) Germanium, Gallium etc.
3. Investments in Chip Industry and

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Electronic manufacturing (Eg) with support of contries like USA which are humungously dependent on semiconductors of Taiwan.

(4) Skilled workforce (Eg) Semiconductor manufacturing requirement as South Korea's 95% workforce skilled (India only 5%)

(5) Competitive market (Eg) State support to Export Superstars like 'Chaebols' of South Korea.

(6) Better Industrial linkages with world market (Eg) Foxconn.

(7) Availability of workforce for designing (Eg) India's emigration

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of workers in South East Asian countries and East Asian Countries.

(8) Export led Growth Model

(9) Better integration with Global Value Chains and Network production.

(10) Raw material extraction technology

(Eg) Critical minerals require investment in their technological extraction like Scandium, Lanthanoid, Yttrium.

(11) Demand from China (Eg) China is the largest Electronic Vehicle Manufacturer.

(12) Hardware, mobile Industry of South Korea (Eg) Samsung, Kia etc.

Thus, India is also investing through DESH Act, Semiconductor Mission, to overcome the problems of [Chip wear].

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Q16. भारत भौमजल के क्षरण के चरम बिंदु की ओर क्यों बढ़ रहा है? भौमजल पुनर्बहाली के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनाई जा सकती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is India heading towards groundwater depletion tipping point? What strategies can be adopted for groundwater restoration? (Answer in 250 words) 15

NASA held that India's Groundwater is depleting at the rate of 0.3 meter per year.

Reasons as to why India heading towards Groundwater tipping point :

(1) Agriculture (90% groundwater extracted for agriculture)
(Eg) India is largest groundwater Extractor.

(2) Water Guzzling crops (Eg) due to Green Revolution, Economic Survey held 'India Agriculture is Victim of its own Success' (Eg) Rice, wheat, Sugarcane

(3) Free Water, Electricity through

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Aggressive Subsidies leading to over extraction.

(4) Higher Fertilizer, Pesticide use (eg) Urea, DAP require higher water extraction like N:P:K ratio reached 8:3:1 (recommended 4:2:1)

(5) Virtual water Export (Economic Survey 2021) where it is 4 for India (Export to Import Ratio) and 0.1 for China.

(6) Lack of aquifers recharge due to concretizations.

Strategies that can be adopted for Groundwater Restoration :-

(1) Investment in crops such as millets, three amma as they require less water.

(2) Precision Irrigation (Eg) through

Drip and Sprinkler irrigation with help from Israel (Krishi Sinchai Yojana)

(3) Fertigation through Precision agriculture.

(4) Evergreen Revolution as recommended by M.S Swaminathan Yojana

(5) Groundwater recharge through Permeable pavements like of China.

(6) Isotope Aquifer mapping technique for smoother implementation of Atal Bhujal Yojana.

(7) Organic Fertilizer (8) 44 lakh organic farmers in India.

Ashok Gulati also suggests for investments in Agriculture research and Extension services for Precision AGRICULTURE.

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Q17. जलवायु परिवर्तन, भौतिक परिवर्तनों और जैव विविधता के संदर्भ में, हिमालय को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is climate change affecting the Himalayas in terms of physiological changes and biodiversity? (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per IPCC 6th Assessment report, Hindu Kush Himalayas are receding at the rate of 14.1-15.1m per year with 15% of Glaciers being lost in Himalayas since Industrial Revolution.

Physiological changes in Himalayas due to climate change :-

(1) Glacial Lake Outburst flood events
(Eg) 2013 Uttarakhand, 2024 Sikkim

(2) Erosion due to fast downward Glacier movement (Eg) higher formation of Cirques, Aretes in Zanskar, Ladakh region.

(3) Rising sea water levels (Eg) in

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perennial river water system

(Eg) floods in Bihar in 2024 due to Bagmati river.

(4) Capturing of water channels (Eg) by Tsangpo due to rising water levels

(5) Albedo Effect resulting in feedback loop due to Black carbon etc.

Biodiversity changes due to climate change :-

(1) Extinction of species in waiting (Eg) threat to snow leopards.

(2) Tropicalisation of Himalayas due to migration of fauna from the peninsular India.

(3) Growing deforestation of China, Peru due to accessible routes to

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Himalyan region.

(4) Shifting of Inter Tropical Convergence zone due to greater Unpredictable Climate Change Events leading to Heat waves in region affecting flora such as Rhododendrons, Deodar trees.

(5) Lower adaptability to rising temperature (Eg) Earth Already 1.1°C warmer but due to Amplification temperature in polar region being rising three times.

Way forward :- (1) Sustainable Development (Eg) National Mission for Sustainable Himalyan Ecosystem (Part of NAPCC)

(2) Sustainable tourism (Eg) Bhutan's tourist fees to achieve SDG 13.

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Q18. पारंपरिक संयुक्त परिवारों और एकल परिवारों में बच्चों के पालन-पोषण के तरीकों में अंतर बच्चों में आत्म-पहचान और समाजीकरण के निर्माण को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the differences in child-rearing practices in traditional joint families and nuclear families influence the formation of self-identity and socialization in children? (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per John Locke, A child's mind is like TABULARSA, and it is also claimed that 90% of brain development takes place by the Age of 5 years.

Traditional Joint Families influence formation of Self Identity and Socialization by :- Positive

① Leads to stronger Self Identity (Eg) learns to adapt to varying point of views. (Eg) Experience from all age groups.

② Social personality and interaction at home makes the child gain more lessons through sharing.

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(3) Grim and take habbit (Eg) through Elders and Grandparents

(4) Religious learnings (Eg) through elders morning prayers.

Negatives :- (1) lesser time for personal realisation (Eg) lesser space in smaller homes

(2) Conflicting views (Eg) of Mother in law and wife of Husband leads to bad Effect on Child's mentality.

2011 Census reported that there is decline in joint families with nuclear families being 56.4%, Thus,

Nuclear Families	Positive Effect on Children
	(1) Better concentration by parents leading to Self focus on

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Child (Eg) more time to study and prepare for exams.

(2) Personal relationship with father, mother fosters (Eg) positive effect on Child's Growth.

(3) In matters of Socialization, it is limited to 'narrowness' and if no siblings then further gets reduces

Negatives → (1) Limited experience of Social life (eg) Bliss and night time stories of Elders missed

(2) Isolation and Depression due to busy Schedules of parents.

Thus, there is a need for a positive environment around Child, whether in Joint or nuclear family, if both provides positive environment then it is win-win

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Q19. क्या जाति और लिंग अंतर्संबंधित हैं और ग्रामीण भारत में महिलाओं के लिए विशिष्ट सामाजिक-आर्थिक सुभेद्यताएं उत्पन्न करते हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do caste and gender intersect and create unique socio-economic vulnerabilities for women in rural India? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Intersection of caste and Gender leads to INTERSECTIONALITY among the Women Issues ~~with~~, forming a Vicious cycle.

Arguments For: (that they intersect and create Socio Economic vulnerabilities for women in rural India) :-

1. Cultural Chavinism (Eg) Sati, and burning of women in ancient times.
2. Social discrimination combined with Gender Stereotypes (Eg) Mid day Meal Cooked by Dalit women issue.
3. Menstrual cycle does not allow women enter Temples (Eg) Sabarimala

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case of 2018 :

(4) Practise of mythical stories of Black magic by lower caste women
(Eg) In West Bengal

(5) reduced to agricultural workers (feminization of poverty)

(6) not being part of Hindu rituals and major Havans performed by men and that too of upper caste.

(7) Early marriage with strict Endogamy.

(8) Honour killings (Eg) Baghpat

(9) "Water wives" as burden of fetching water and "separate handpumps" for lower class women in rural

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India.

Arguments Against :- (1) Intersection is among few villages (Eg) Election of female Sarpach has led to decline in discrimination (Reservation of 33%)

(2) Education has played a positive role (Eg) Shami Rajput, Fatima Bi panchayat Sarpanches and leading all castes as one. (Increased LFPR in rural India)

(3) Strictly laws (Eg) Civil Rights Act, 1955 SC, ST Act has led to rising awareness

Way forward :- (1) Awareness generation through Gruda Gudi Boards.

(2) Formation of SHGs (Eg) Mission Shakti which reduce the overlapping discrimination of Gender and caste.

(3) Agency, Altitude, Outcome [Economic Survey]

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Q20. क्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक वंचना लोगों को हिंसा का शिकार होने या स्वयं हिंसा में शामिल होने के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील बनाती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Does socio-economic deprivation make people more susceptible to either being victims of violence or engaging in violence themselves? (Answer in 250 words)15

Although UNDP reports that 415 millions people have come out of poverty from 2005-06 - to 2019-20, however there are 4.3 crore unemployed which leads to socio Economic deprivation.

Leading to being Victims of Violence :-

(1) Poor working conditions at factories and inhuman treatment

(Eg) Beating with sticks and forced labour, and poor conditions

(2) Poor worker emigration as Mercenaries to Russia

(Eg) 3 Indians died while fighting

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(3) Sexual exploitation of women (Eg) through Godman like Asaram Bapu, Ram Rahim.

(4) Shelter Homes being source of exploitation (Eg) Muzzafarpur Shelter case, leading to violence.

(5) Frequent Quarrels among family members leads to violence on children due to poverty. (Rising food Inflation)

However, people start Engaging themselves in violence too because of Socio Economic deprivation

(1) Lack of Employment (Eg) 3.2% currently [Economic Survey]

(2) Drug Addiction leading to want of money at any cost (Eg) 14% addicted to alcohol and

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2.44. Opioids. (NCRB)

(3) theft cases (Eg.) of ATMs, Banks

(4) killing for money (Eg) rising murder cases due to Socio Economic. poverty levels in India

(5) Burden of large families (Eg) still high fertility rate of 3.1 in Bihar, leading to violent means to earn.

thus, low Economic Education leads to both as being victim and perpetrators of violence. Way forward can be :- (1) State as welfare state

(Eg) PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

(2) PM Awas Yojana through Subsidy

(3) 2 lakh crore Employment Incentive Scheme package (Budget 2024)

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

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(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00181996

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DAMANPREET ARORA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre CHANDIGARH [007]

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को, इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Leader of opposition (LoP) is a statutorily recognized post under Salaries and Allowances Act, 1977 and 18th Lok Sabha got LoP after 10 years.

Role of LoP in Parliamentary System

(1) Holding the Executive responsible (Article 74 and 75) talks about responsibility of Executive to Lok Sabha.

(2) To ensure Representative Democracy does not convert into "Tyranny of Majority" (Biggest fear of J. S Mill)

(3) To hold government accountable
(Eg) through Question hour, Zero hour etc.

(4) To act as a 'Voice' and 'representative'

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of not only opposition as a whole but people of India.

(Eg) to put concern of people of India as a single voice

(5) To Oversee Executive high handedness

(Eg) rising ordinances of 11 per ~~decad~~ year average in 17th Lok Sabha.

(6) to ensure that debates, discussions, deliberations is valued over choices and votes.

(7) Parliamentary Ethos (eg) called as 'highness opposition' in Britain.

Challenges
- → Political use of post
- → Lack of parliamentary ethics
- → frequent walkouts
- → Politicization of issues (Eg) Manipur crisis

Thus, 'opposition should have its say and Government should have its way' should be the Guiding principle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Integration of technology into Judicial process and can improve access to Justice and Speedy trial as held by Supreme court in Hussainara Khatoon case, 1977 (right to Speedy trial)

Enhance Accessibility :- ① Increase Bail application disposal (eg) FASTER adoption by Supreme court.

② e-filling of cases to reduce time poverty and hassle of visits.

③ 'e-courts' leads to online access of Judicial hearings.

Enhance Capability :- ① e-evidences can reduce cumbersome filings (Eg) 5.1 crore cases pending

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(2) Tracking of cases for disposal

(eg) National Judicial Data Grid

(3) Coordination with Executive (Eg) CIMBS portal

(4) Coordination of appeals and Judicial over sight (Eg) case clearance ratio in India is 93% (lower Judiciary → 89%)

Efficiency in Justice Delivery :-

(1) Fast court status can check the frequent adjournments (Eg) CJI DY Chandrachud held the Adjournment and Vacation problem in Judiciary

(2) Can act like an economies of scale (eg coordination through FASTER portal)

(3) Reduction in expenditure in paper and storage (eg Online Judgements)

Thus, William Gladstone rightly said that 'Justice Delayed is Justice Denied'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme Court in State of Rajasthan vs Union of India case (Justice Beg) held that Indian Constitution is 'Amphibian'.

Upheld unique asymmetry through :-

(1) Federalism as basic structure by S.R Bommai case 1994

(2) Restricting imposition of President's Rule [Article 356] (eg) in Uttarakhand 2016 case (Judicial Activism)

(3) Recent case of giving States retrospective right to tax mineral exploration from 2005 year (Judgement in 2004)

(4) 2021 case in which Supreme court partially struck down Part IX-B

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of Constitution (State cooperative societies) calling it as Unconstitutional.

(5) In Shamsher Singh case and Raghukul Tilak case Supreme court called Governer as Independent constitutional office and not an Employee of central government.

(6) In Raj Narain vs Indira Nehru Gandhi case, Supreme court called free and fair Elections as basic structure as opposed to centralizing trends taken by former PM Indira Gandhi.

(7) In Nabam Rebia Case 2016, it was held that power of Governer is 'Cabbanined, Subdued'

Recently also, Kerala and Telangana approached SC under article 131 of constitution against Governer sitting on bills. It can be said that Supreme court is Guardian of Federalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body under [Article 338] of Constitution.

[Effectiveness in Safeguarding Interests]

Achievements / Positives :-

(1) Power of Investigation and Inspect the wrong doings (Eg) Urination incident in Madhya Pradesh on SC.

(2) Power to summon and act as a civil court. (Habeas Corpus)

(3) Consultation with Government on any measure affecting SC community (Eg) SC prevention of atrocities Act, 1989 and amendment proposed in 2018

(4) Recommend montary compensation

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to the person affected.

Challenges

(1) lack of coordination with investigation agencies (Eg) CBI, NHRC etc

(2) Prevalence of manual scavenging with disproportionately affecting SC community (Eg) only 1 conviction since 2013 (Ministry of Social Justice)

(3) Reliance on poor quality magestrial reports (Eg) SDMs are investigating officers like Bhima Koregaon violence

(4) lack of coordination with National Commission for women (eg) Hathras rape case ~~2018~~ 2020 of Dalit women

(5) Political Interference in appointments.

(6) Post Martem work.

Thus, Historical Injustice to scheduled Caste must not continue and secularism within the religion must also be the priority.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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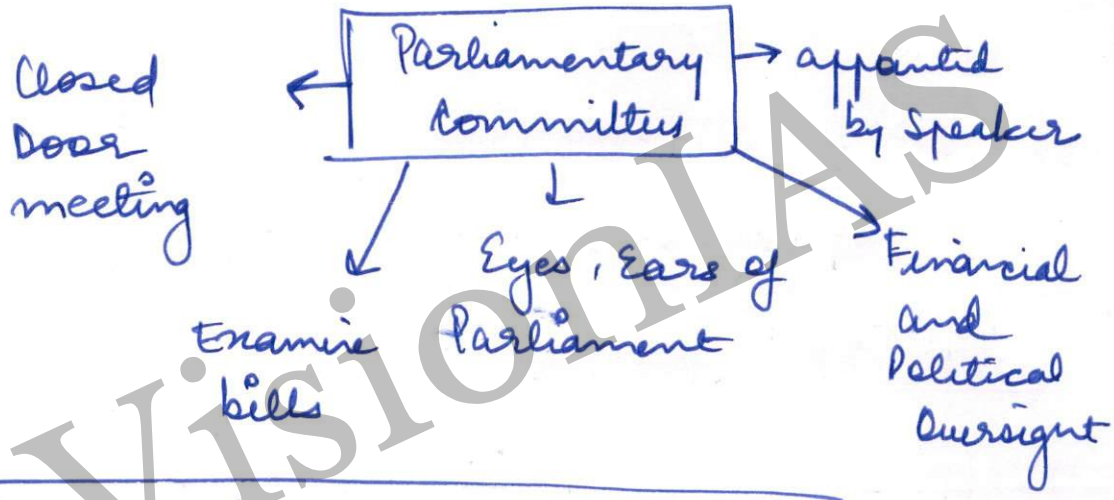
Woodrow Wilson held that 'Congress in Session is Congress in Exhibition, but Congress in committee is Congress at work'



Executive Accountability through Parliamentary committee by :-

(1) Responsibility of Executive to legislature
(Eg) Article 74 and 75 of Constitution

(2) Prevents haste in passage of Bills
(Eg) 11 ordinances per year in 17th Lok Sabha

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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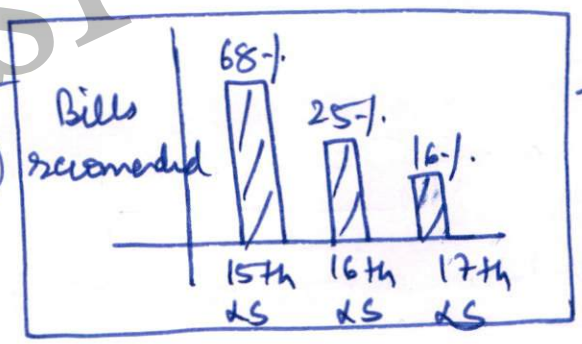
(3) Financial committees check the Utilisation of Funds (Eg)
↳ Estimates committee
↳ Public Accounts committee (through help from CAG)

(4) 'Expertise' and thorough Examination
(Eg) Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny to Waqf Amendment Bill recently.

(5) Consensus Building and Legitimacy
(Eg) 3 Farm Bill past in haste were recalled

Challenges :

(1)



→ reduction in sending Bills to Parliamentary Committee

(2) Lesser time Given and Absenteeism from meeting, utilising Political opportunism.

(3) Post mortem work and ~~to~~ recommendatory nature.

thus United Kingdom and USA models of compulsory committee scrutiny could be adopted.

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen's Charter is a Memorandum of understanding between Government and citizens outlining the duties / responsibility of both towards Each other.

Tool for improving Good Governance :-

(1) Efficiency in coordination between departments (Eg) Grievance Redressals can teach lessons to other departments

(2) Increasing Transparency and sharing of Information (Eg) G2B models and Taxation compliance procedures

Empowering citizens :-

(1) Improved Service delivery

(Eg) Sevottam Model

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Standardization of Quality Services

(Eg) ISO certification of rules and services

(3) Grievance redressal (Eg) CPGRAMS, IGRS portal, Jan Soochna Portals

(4) 'Two way sharing' of information (Eg) Responsibility of clients to not to do frivolous complaints.

(5) Prevention of Anti competitive practices

Challenges :- (1) One size fits all approach

(2) Lack of Legal Recognition

(3) Lack of consultation of all stakeholders

(4) Poor Service Delivery

(8) Pendency of Grievances and not adhering to commitments highlighted

IInd ARC thus recommended to come out of 'One size fits all approach' and Decentralization of citizen Charters.

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Although there are 28 lakh NGOs in India currently but only 16,000 of them are registered with FCRA (Ministry of Home Affairs Data)

Corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating development through :-

① as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility and ESG norms [Environment Social Governance].

② Help NGOs manage administrative expenses (20% allowed) with development Goals (Eg) Reliance foundation helps in Education focus to NGOs

③ Filling in gaps of Government finance (Eg) India spends only 2.1% of

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GDP on health and Akshaya Patra NGO helps in Poshan Abhiyan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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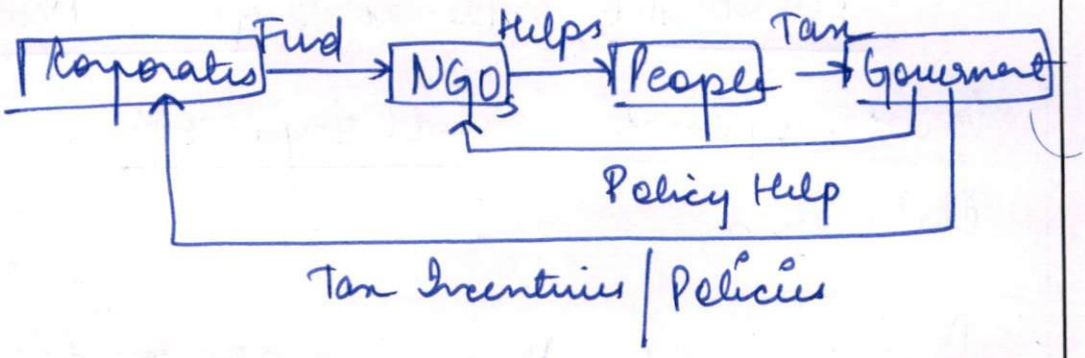
(4)



(5) Helps address financing for neglecting social cause (Eg) LGBTQ - Smile NGO, Naz foundation.

(6) Political Development and Political Modernization by forming as the 3rd state leading to 'Integrated Governance Model'

Challenges
- → Funds ~~diversion~~ diversion (Eg) Radicalism
- → Not adhering to norms (Eg) Amnesty International, CPR

Thus, NGOs form as Invisible Empires and there is a need to balance Security - Development by better Oversighting -

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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POCSO Act, 2012 is a Gender Neutral law against Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Merits :- (1) Special courts to address cases related to sexual exploitation

(2) Speedy trial of cases (Eg) Child is considered under 18 years of age.

(3) Treats Boys, Girls as same (Gender Neutral)

(4) Child friendly Investigations (Eg) without Uniforms

(5) Stricter Punishments (Eg) Rape for children under 12 years of age (after Kathua Rape incident, 2018)

Existing Inadequacies :- (1) not acted as a deterrent (Eg) rape of recent 4 year

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girls in Maharashtra

(2) Misuse against Boys / Males (eg) consensual Sexual act is also penalised under the POCSO by family of girl's child.

(3) Age of consent is indirectly given as 18 thus sexual acts between couples and later resulting to misuse against both by families

(4) Cognizable and Non Bailable thus requires lenin principles and 'bail' not a matter of right thus.

Way forward :- (1) Stricter punishments against misuse case of honour issue

(2) Issue of honour killings must be addressed (eg) Baghpat rising cases

(3) Need to expedite case clearance ratio (currently 93% in India)

Thus, Awareness and Gender sensitisation in the form of sexual Education in schools can be done.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China's Neo Liberalism through Belt and Road Initiative has led to increased renewal of 'China's Middle Kingdom complex'

Implication for International trade

(1) Dominance in South China Sea to counter China's Malacca Dilemma

(Eg) String of Pearls like Gwadar port, in Pakistan

(2) Anti Denial and Area Access operations by China (A2AD) (eg) recent conflict with Philippines in Sabina Shoal.

(3) 'Choke points' dominance can lead to weaponisation of trade routes (eg) Djibouti, Strait of Malacca, Strait of Gibraltar etc

(4) Ruling the trade routes through seas

(Eg) Alfred T. Mahan – 'one who rules oceans will rule the world'

Implications on Economic relations

(1) Cheque book Diplomacy (C. Rajamohan) turning into Debt trap Diplomacy.

(Eg) 99 year lease of Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka.

(2) Huge Foreign Aid Dependence leads to 'Resource Curse' and 'Aid Curse' (Eg) New Scramble for Africa

(3) Weaponisation of economic relations

(Eg) 70% of aid dependence on China of Maldives

(4) Sinicization (Eg) Cultural Dominance.

Thus, Happymon Jacob suggests the policy of 'Containment' which is containing + Engaging with China. Idea of counter coalitions such as QUAD, I2MEEC is also the way ahead.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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World Intellectual Property Organisation [WIPO] is an inter governmental organisation affiliated to United Nation (Specialised Agency)

Main Functions :- (1) To promote Intellectual property rights awareness

(2) as a facilitator for countries to voice their concerns with respect to
- trademarks
- copyrights
- patents etc.

(3) Publishes ~~WIP~~ Intellectual Property Rights Index (eg) India improved to 40th Position thus fosters competitive

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edge :

Treaty on IP, Genetic Resources and Traditional knowledge benefits India by :-

(1) Huge win for Global South as it recognizes protection to traditional knowledge. (Eg) Ayurvedic medicines

(2) Indigenous knowledge preservation

(3) While control piracy issues by western countries (Eg) Plant specific protection

(4) Also an avenue for Innovation and boost to traditional people to preserve their rights (Eg) Incentives

(5) Helpful in giving legitimacy to 'Traditional Knowledge Digital Library'

Thus, there also needs to be a consensus for compulsory licensing (Section 84) of India Patent Act for further benefit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CBI established through Delhi Special Police Establishment Act was termed as 'Caged Parrot, speaking in master's Voice' by Supreme Court.

Role in combating corruption

(1) Central Investigating Agency on issues related to corruption
(2) Efficiency, Efficacy of Investigations
(3) Trust of people in CBI (eg) Demand for Kolkata Rape case to be given to CBI recently.

Criticized for Being Partisan and Acting Against Federal Spirit :-

(1) used as a political tool (Eg) Non BJP

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ruling states often dont like the intrudence

(Eg) West Bengal, Punjab etc.

(2) Targetted against opponents and used as a weapon against opposition

(Eg) report in 2014 revealed that 86% of cases were against opposition leaders

(3) Reported to centre and appointment of CBI Director done by centre.

(Eg) Frequent Extensions to director are made through ordinances which results in disharmony

(4) Withdrawal of General Consent as done in West Bengal because of blames of a tool of centre.

(5) Against cooperative Federalism and leads to Politicization and delay of Justice (Eg) ORN death due to floods.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) blames on Governors to use CBI against Chief Ministers (Eg) Recent cases in Karnataka over issue on MUDA flats and land scam.

Consequences → (1) Delay in investigations

(2) Politicization of crime (Eg) Hathras rape case in 2020

(3) Fear of ICs leads to regulatory Chalistral and Asymmetric Incentives to Bureaucracy.

(4) Delayed Justice (William Gladstone → Justice Delayed is Justice Denied)

Way forward → (1) Independent appointment of Director through selection committee (Like in ECI case (Anoop Baranwal case)

(2) Accountability and speedy trial by increasing conviction rate.

Thus, Political Euphemism must be avoided to ensure Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sarkaria commission called Governors as the 'Lynchpin' between Centre and States.

Governors are Dejure Executive appointed under article 54 of constitution by President.

Overstep their Constitutional role :-

(1) Bound by the aid and advice of Council of Ministers (Eg) Article 163 and 164 (recent case in 2023 of sacking minister in Tamil Nadu with consultation with council of ministers)

(2) Misuse of Veto Powers and not acting on Bills (Eg) In 2022 Kerala and Telangana Government went to Supreme court under Article 131 of constitution.

(3) Trying to form Alternative Centre of Power

(Eg) Summoning house to assemble in Rajasthan without consultation with Council of Ministers.

(4) Reserving Bills for President as misuse of powers (Eg) Punjab case under Article 200 of Constitution.

(5) Rift between Dejure and Defacto executive (Eg) Over Discretionary powers to Governors.

Thus Governors fail to Act effectively when needed because :-

(1) Bound by Centre's Control (Eg) Governor used as political footballs (Punchi commission)

(2) Collusion with President (Eg) President rule (Article 356).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Left over control of services lead to Administrative disruption (Eg) Delhi LG case

(4) Lack of speedy implementation of Bills (Eg) In Kerala, Punjab

(5) Matters reaching Supreme court leading to unnecessary delays.

Way Forward	Steps Needed

(1) Supreme court in Shamsher Singh and Raghubar Tilak case called Governors as mere 'Constitutional heads' and not Agents of centre.

(2) Nabam Rebia case called Governors powers as 'cabbined and cribbed'

(3) Punchi commission recomended to consult CMs before appointment.

Thus Atal Saratjee in book 'Governor: Sage or Saboteur' held Governor of Good can do alot of Good

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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While USA is the Oldest Demorracy, India is the largest Demorracy in the world. Both the countries are the liberals value beholders through the Fundamental Rights given to citizen and 'Free and Fair Elections'.

Differences in Electoral Practices :-

India	USA
(1) Parliamentary form of Government	(1) Presidential form of Government
(2) Executive Responsible to Legislature [Article 74 & 75]	(2) Strict Separation of Powers with separate officers to assist President

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India	USA
(3) Elections of PM in 5 years	(3) Elections after 4 years
(4) Prime Minister Elected and President Indirectly elected	(4) President Elected through special Electoral College
(5) Elections of President, Vice President non commensurate	(5) President, Vice President Elected at the same time.
(6) Multiparty system in India	(6) Two party system → Republicans & Democrats
(7) Any citizen of India can become president (whether naturalized or citizenship by Descent)	(7) Only natural born citizen can become President
(8) President can be Elected any number	(8) President can be Elected only 2 times

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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of times.

(9) First Past the Post System during PM elections (Lok Sabha) and ~~to~~ Proportional Representation through Single Transferable Vote in President Election

(10) Council of ministers are elected and part of Legislature

(9) Constituents elect the Electoral college which in turn elects the President of USA (which is chosen through the caucus and national party convention)

(10) Non Elected advisors to president, not part of parliament

Thus, USA and India have different Electoral methods, but are shining examples of Democratic Governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal is a statutory Body established in 2010 via the NGT Act 2010.

NGT in ensuring Environmental Justice

Arguements Free :- (1) Penal provisions against the violators (Eg) use of firecrackers which harm the environment

(2) Ensuring Environmental health as apart of Right to Life (also held by Supreme Court in Virender Gaur Case)

(Eg) Cleaning of river Ganga.

(3) Rivers as living entities (Eg) ruling in cultural harm on Ganesh Chaturthi

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(4) Power to summon as a civil court and also act according to Principle of Natural Justice (Eg) Aravalli degradation case and Narmada Bachao case.

(5) Against noise pollution (eg) greater than 80 ~~Dbs~~ Decibel harmful for humans.

(6) Compensation to people from Industries (Eg) suo motu cognizance of cases.

Challenges / Arguements Against :-

(1) Lesser Regional benches therefore lack of access to Justice by people and environmentalists like PIL to Supreme courts.

(2) ~~Lack~~ Lack of 'Pro Activeness' and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Anticipatory Governance (Eg) Supreme Court recently recognized in Ranjit Singh case that right against adverse effects of Climate Change.

(3) Lack of Jurisdiction with respect to Forest Rights Act 2006, Wildlife Protection Act etc.

(4) Non compliance with provisions and Judgements (Eg) use of firecrackers continued until Supreme Court intervened in 2018.

(5) Overlapping Jurisdiction and appeals to High courts and Supreme courts.

Way forward :- (1) Constitutional recognition of environmental rights like in Equador recently needs to be done

(2) Proactive Models like Carbon neutral Panchayats such as Meenangadi (Kerala) and Pali (Jammu and Kashmir)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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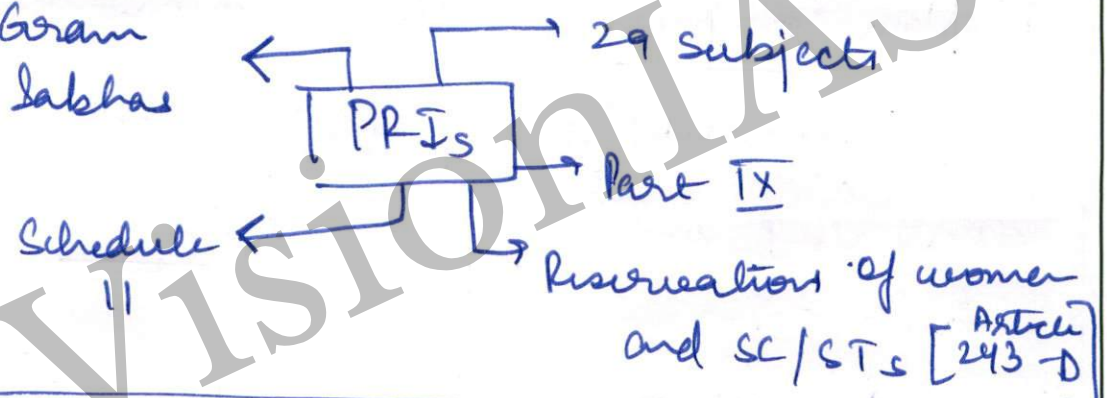
Panchayati Raj Institutions introduced via 73rd ~~and~~ Amendment Act 1972 represent 'Organic Circles of Power' of Mahatma Gandhi of 'Democratic Decentralization'.



Platform for Competitive Politics

① Panchayat Elections usually have a higher turnout than Assembly and National Elections.

② Proximity to Governance thus Gram Sadhans / Sarpanch act as a

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source of mobilization for Political Parties.

(3) A village person respect Gram Pradhan and Sarpanch more than MLA/MP thus Politics has 'pauperized' as a source of 'Candy Politics' and propaganda (the Hindu Report)

They have not Emerged as Agency of Planning ~~here~~ and Service Delivery because

(1) Gram Sabha meetings are not held regularly (Eg) GPDPs are a mere formality

(2) Mani Shankar Ayyer Committee call PRIs as Decentralization of corruption

(Eg) Sarpanch-Secretary collusion

(3) Low Taxation Powers and poor Service Delivery here (because taxation as a Glue)

(4) Hesitation to tax people because of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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political bargaining and fear of retaliation.

(5) Economic Survey 2017 pointed out that only 5% of self revenue generated as compared to 48% by Urban Local Bodies.

(6) Tied nature of Funds (Eg) Disincentive to innovate.

(7) Often called as 'grass without roots' because of lack of devolution of powers by State Government.

(8) Rampant corruption at Block level which leads to collusive corrupt Environment.

Way forward → Kerala's Big Bang Approach of Overnight Devolution can be adopted as Abraham Lincoln's Democracy of the people, by the people, for the people is truly realised by Participative Democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Interoperability in e-governance is the concept where migrants can utilise the benefits of Governance (eg) through IMPDS portal which can result into more inclusive reach of governance initiatives.

C-governance through interoperability → ease of governance → ease of living

This also means that, various members of family can take advantage of governance schemes through Interoperability.

Steps taken by Government to ensure Interoperability and e-governance systems:

(1) Aadhar Seeding with ration card

(eg) PDS - Fair Price Shops

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Shops use e Point of Sale machine (99.99% coverage) which has led to reduction in Ghost Beneficiaries

(2) e-Kranti mission through Digital India mission, 2015

(3) Aadhar Seeding with MGNREGA Jobs cards [34%] pending as per latest records.

(4) Bhu Aadhar and SVAMITVA for Unique Identification of land

(5) Digi Locker Scheme as a store house of certificates which can be accessed from anywhere

(6) Academic Bank of Credits under New Education Policy, 2020.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(7) Portability of ration cards through Anna Vikram and Annapoorna portal

(8) Linkage of Aadhar card and Voter IDs

(9) Increased access to services through Integration of e-services such as Bhoomi portal of ~~Karn~~ Karnataka (Land Records), FRUITS of Kerala (for farmers)

(10) Increased Awareness through PM GDISHA, PRAGATI and CM Dashboard (Uttar Pradesh)

Challenges
- → Low digital literacy (38% according to ongrid)
- → Cyber Hygiene and cyber prudence missing
- → Cyber Attacks.
- → Only 28% financial literacy (RBI data)

Thus, e-governance has the potential to "wipe every tear from every eye" provided we use it smartly.

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NFHS-5 reported that One in three women are affected by sexual crimes at family level but reporting is only at 14% to police.

Rights based discourse bypassed by societal norms because :-

① women are seen as 'Second Gender' (Simone De Beauvoir in book 'Second Sex')

② Rape as an institution of Patriarchy
Eg Abhaya 2024, Nirbhaya 2012

③ Objectification of women Eg
Sexual violence at partner's will

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(4) Forced to Abort girl child by in laws because of Son Preference and Son meta Preference

(5) Lack of ~~Voice~~ Voice Against marital rape and sexual assault at home.

(6) Harrasment during pandemic and lockdown (world Bank called it Shadow Pandemic)

(7) Harrasment (sexual) at workplace for promotions.

(8) Casting Couch and favours (eg in Malayalam Film Industry as pointed out by K. Hema committee report)

Bypassed by legal norms :-

(1) Low Conviction rate (eg while crime increased by 22% in 2022 as compared to 2021 [NCRB], but conviction rate is stagnant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Lack of recognition of marital rape

(3) Lack of legal protection to women who raise their voice against domestic violence (Eg) Cancel culture and Abondenment.

(4) Low Labour force Participation Rate (only 37%) (Global average 48%)

(5) Internal complaint committee (ICCs) dysfunctional at various places (Eg) Vinish Phogat case.

Way forward → (1) Need to address motherhood Penalty (Economic Survey 2024)

(2) Increased conviction rate and need to improve and fasten speedy trial (Part of right to life under Article 21 Hussainara Khatoon Case)

(3) Need a law against marital rape as "Personal is Political" (Cynthia Enloe)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's Mission Indradhanush has ensured that India's immunization coverage is increased against the ~~few~~ diseases identified.

Effectiveness of Immunization coverage enhancement :-

(1) Reduction in Stunting from 38% to 35% currently [NFHS-5]

(2) Wasting reduced from 21% to 19% currently [NFHS-5]

(3) reduction in Prevalance of Incidence of TB and other diseases

(4) Eradication of Polio, Small Pox from India due to Immunization Program.

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(5) Increased awareness

(Eg) Campaigns such as 'Do boond hai zaroori'

(6) Increased nutrition and Immunization through Anganwadi Model (Eg) ICDS program.

(7) 415 million lifted out of poverty from 2005-2020 due to tackling of vicious cycle of low health-poverty trap.

Challenges that remain :-

(1) Under nutrition (Eg) 14% of Population (NFHS-5)

(2) Misconceptions (Eg) like related to Covid 19 (fake news problem)

(3) Lack of Awareness (Eg) in rural areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Immunization weak with respect to diseases such as cervical cancers

(Eg) recently government has introduced in immunization programs for girls.

(5) Less focus on Preventive care and more on Curative care (Eg) 47% out of Pocket expenditure.

(6) Rise of Non communicable diseases

(Eg) Responsible for 62% of disease burden (WHO report)

(7) Lack of follow ups and routine doses

(8) Vaccine acquired diseases (Eg) Polio case in Meghalaya recently.

Way forward :- Awareness Generation through Increasing Health Expenditure to 2.5% of GDP exceeded, including Incentive for nutrition and Immunization

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Suhasini Haider called Entry of 55 member African Union in 2023 G20 membership list as a 'Feather in India's cap'.

Used G20 Presidency as a Platform to bring Voice of Global South because:-

① theme of One Sun, One world, One Earth shows the 'Equal' world and Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam.

② Entry of Africa ensures that G20 is Inclusive and Accomodative as currently it ~~has~~ holds 85% of Global GDP.

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(3) Organised Voice of Global South Summits (Eg) Online 1st with Unity of Voice for Unity of Purpose

(4) India's active support to African Region through missions such as # Solar mamas, # She goes digital, ITES, Line of Credits etc.

(5) India projected itself as a bridge power as 'South Western Power' (Dr Jaishankar said that People want to listen to India and to be with India)

(6) Announced Global Biofuel Alliance as part of Common but Differentiated Responsibility. [CBDR]

(7) IMEEC (India Middle East Economic Corridor) as a counter to China's

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BRI and debt trap teaser loans.

(8) Consensus and support for Ezulwini consensus of AU.

(9) India-Africa coincides with respect to Africa's Ubuntu Philosophy - India's Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam

(10) Helping Africa emerge as a Global pole rather than as mere satellite of China (Eg) China's New Scramble for Africa.

(11) Invited Bangladesh and other 3rd world countries as Voice of Global South.

Thus, India's G20 Presidency is a stellar Example of using diplomacy as a tool to be a 'Regional Leader' which is important to be a 'Global Leader'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India-UAE relationship is a stellar example of India's relations with West Asia as a whole through Look West Policy and giving importance to all countries in the West Asian Region [Trilateral Diplomacy]

Remarkable Expansion Across Various domains because

(1) Economic Domain

→ (1.1) Conclusion of CEPA (Comprehensive Economic partnership agreement) in 2023

→ (1.2) Trade has grown to $66 billion from $24 billion in 2022 (target of $100 billion dollar)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Strategic Dimension

↳ (2.1) Energy diplomacy (eg) India imports 80% of its oil and 53% of its natural gas.

↳ (2.2) Strategic partnership because of Investments of business in both countries (Eg) In India's Strategic Petroleum Reserves.

↳ (2.3) I2U2 → India Israel-USA, UAE strategic partnership to counter Chinese's Expansionism.

(3) Diaspora Dimension

↳ (3.1) India's huge diaspora (around 6 millions in the west asian region with UAE being one of highest

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(3.2) Huge Inflow of remittances

(UAE being ~~to~~ one of largest source through Blue Collar Skilled workers

↳ (3.3) Lulu Group (Yusuf Ali) → super-market chain (Acting as Living Bridge)

(4) Trade Dimension

↳ In strategic weapons (eg) India becoming exporter of defence equipment

↳ West Asia becoming region of Arms Race due to Poly crisis

(5) Military Exercises and regional cooperation also growing.

Thus, India UAE have become the strategic partners with CEPA and mutual security needs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00181996

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DAMANPREET ARORA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25.08.2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre CHANDIGARH [007]

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing Industry contributes 8% to India's GDP and is growing at the rate of CAGR of 11.5%. (Niti Ayog)

Rapid Growth leading to food safety challenges as

① High Salt content (Eg) leading to blood pressure problems [WHO recommends low salt content]

② Low Quality Checks and adulteration
(Eg) Recently 12 spices banned and FSSAI checks flagged worry on packaged spices

③ Profits over People (Eg) Adulteration of milk products

④ High Saturated and Unsaturated fats
(Eg) It increases bad cholesterol [LDL]

⑤ Lower adherence to food safety standards (Eg) 75% of FPIs are Informal

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(6) focus on packaging rather than increasing shelf life (Eg) Expiry date prolonged as flagged by Industry security.

(7) Leading to 'Double burden' of nutrition (Eg) Undernutrition + Obesity (20% of people in India in obese category)

(8) Leading to Food Swamps [because of high fatty foods] resulting in heart diseases (Eg) rise in heart attacks in India

(9) Lack of Inspections by Food Safety Officers (Eg) Bribery culture

(10) Processed food more preferred in Urban areas (Eg) Culture of tortilla and frozen vegetables

Way forward :- (1) Eat right India and fit India movement to adhere to total saturated fats less than 2%.

(2) Quality checks and collaboration with organic farmers (Eg) Organic Jams,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

With 99.2% coverage of e-Point of sale machines, Fair Price shops serve 80 crore population under ~~FPS~~ PDS.

Transformation of FPS an evolving process because

① serves 66% of population (75% rural and 50% urban)

② Procurement based on 'FIFO' mode (first in First Out)

③ Digitisation has taken place (Eg) earlier problem of Ghost Beneficiaries

④ Evolved from IMPDS [Portability for migrants] to SMART-PDS

⑤ Aadhar linked ration card to lower fake beneficiaries

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

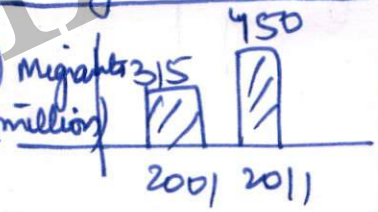
(6) Important role in reducing corruption
(Eg) Increased Accountability

(7) GPS tracking of vehicles which reach the FPS (use of technology in e-governance)

(8) Important in increasing India's indicators
(Eg) Stunting reduced to 35% [NFHS-5]
(Earlier 38%)

(9) Linkages of FPS helps in migrants to interoperability benefits

(Eg)



More needs to be endured

(1) Using Block chain technology to better target and reduce corruption

(2) 'Food coupons' can be thought of as suggested by Shanta Kumar Committee

(3) Also, 'Food Security' is ensured through reduced Food wastage

Thus, SDG-2 [Zero Hunger] could be achieved by 2030 [Reaching the Unreached]

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the 3rd largest startup Ecosystem in the world with 114 Unicorns and Agriculture currently involves 46% of workforce contributing 18% to GDP [Niti Ayog]

Agri Tech startups helping in farm productivity

① By providing Agriculture Research, Development and Extension Services
(Eg) FRUITS portal of Kerala for farmers

② By using technology to increase efficiency (Eg) Precision farming through Drip, Sprinkle Irrigation.

③ Helping in Storage [(eg) recent Primary Agriculture Credit Society largest Storage Grain policy planned through it]

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(4) Reducing Underemployment in Agriculture

(Eg) Agri tech startups can help create Jobs [3.2% unemployment as per Economic Survey 2024]

Agri tech Startups ~~can~~ help in market access by

(1) Increasing forward linkages with markets

(Eg) e-Negotiable warehouse receipts

(2) Increasing upstream, downstream linkage through technological integration

(Eg) reducing transportation time

(3) Reducing reliance on loan sharks

(Eg) Ashirya system in Punjab [15 farmers suicide daily average]

(4) Green farmers (Eg) PM KUSUM and Suryodaya Yojana, AGRIPRENEURS

Thus, Agri Startups can help in farmers becoming 'Urja data' through Energy Synergy apart from 'Annadata'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digitization of land records under SVAMITVA has currently crossed 90% mark, where 'Land records' are the prime source of conflict in India since ages.

Role of Digitization of land records in implementation of Land Reforms by

(1) Better Access to Loans (Eg) Blue Aadhar

(2) Reduce land disputes (Eg) 25% disputes with Supreme Court and 61% overall are land related disputes.

(3) Can better lead to tenancy reforms (Eg) Reduced Exploitation by middle men (50% farmers under debt as per Niti Aayog).

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Helps in reducing corruption and bribe by online drone monitoring

(Eg) Digital parcel land recognition program

(5) Aid Government officials too for better speedy awards (Eg) Land record modernization helping Sub registrars in Uttar Pradesh

(6) Redistribution of wealth through fair entitlement

(7) Technology Aided help for different crops suitable for their land (Eg) KISAN portal and 'Rabi Goshti' Samvaad for direct dialogue

(8) Reduction in problem of dual or double registries for same land

Challenges
- → low farmer literacy and awareness
- → farm disputes (pending cases)
- → case clearence rate only 89% in India

Thus, technology aided land reforms can help in achieving idea of welfare State [Article 38]

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's 68% population is working age [15-68 years] with demographic dividend turning into demographic bomb and unemployment at 3.2% as per Economic Survey 2024 with need of 78 lakh jobs creation per annum.

Need to adopt manufacturing led growth model because :-

① Premature Deindustrialisation (Arvind Subramanian, former CEA)

② Service led growth model (Eg) Service Sector contributes 54% of GDP employing 32% population.

③ Unemployment demanding labour intensive Growth model (Eg) Textile, leather

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(7) lower skills (eg) 57% Indians formally skilled [90% in South Korea]

(8) fear of middle income trap (Eg) Quick shift from Agriculture to service mode

(9) More than 85% MSME are in informal sector thus need formalisation.

Manufacturing led growth can be achieved by

(1) Promoting textile and labour industry (Eg) these have high employment elasticity

(2) Investing in Network products through Global Value Chains [Economic Survey 2020]

(3) need to accomodate 12 millions workforce entering each year (Eg) PM's 2 lakh crore package of Internship in Budget 2024

Thus, labour intensive model is necessary for $5 trillion economy by 2025 and Viksit Bharat by 2047

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's 30% population live in coastal areas, with India comprising 7517km of coastline.

Growing natural hazards from climate change

1. rising sea level [3.1 mm/year (NASA)]
2. Increased Tropical Cyclones due to IOD and El nino, La nina events
3. collapse of infrastructure due to spin off effects (Eg) Salination in coastal areas
4. loss to food security (Eg) dying fishes and phytoplanktons due to Ocean Acidification

Resilience of Indian coastal communities can be strengthened by

1. Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (Eg)

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CDRI and IRIS of India.

(2) Climate Resilient Crops (Eg) Millets also known as Shri Anna

(3) Investment in Desalination technologies (Eg) like Perth in Australia

(4) Circular Economy (Eg) Pro People Planet of Mission Life.

(5) Sustainable Blue Economy (Eg) treatment of Industrial waste before discharge

(6) Integration of Mangrove + Shrimp culture (Eg) in West Bengal

(7) Mitigation, Preparedness to disasters through Early warning Systems

(8) Coastal Encroachments and Shifting Vulnerables to other places (Eg) recent Shift by Kiribati's Citizen to Fiji

Inspiration can be taken ~~by~~ from Carbon neutral Gram Meenangadi for Tree Bank model to increase resilience

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Program announced by India at COP 28 UAE is India's way of tackling climate change through carbon management and balancing with Sustainable Development Goals [SDG-12] (Sustainable Production and Consumption]

Promote a sustainable environment by :-

① Credit enablement framework to call in private sector (Eg) Stakeholder and Bottom up approach

② Technological Integration (Eg) using Innovation by Grass roots like Tree Bank model of Meenangadi, Odanthurai village of TN providing Energy to entire Tamil Nadu City.

(3) Effective and actual implementation of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Managed Capabilities

(4) Increase in Afforestation, Reforestation

(Eg) 24 million tree target under India's commitment.

Concerns about its Implementation :-

(1) Open Ended, & thus difficult to monitor

(2) From State led model to consumer and private sector led model

(3) Shifting of responsibilities

(4) Can lead to Greenwashing (Eg) ~~If Morgan~~ Cigarette manufacture brand (Morgan) has more Credit Green rating than EV manufacturing company.

Thus, what is needed is Just transition and Phasing down of coal for Equitable Climate Justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए - Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC is India's GPS model, 1st country in Global South to be able to have so as compared to GPS of west.

Need for NavIC :- (1) for India's security diversification (Eg) Microsoft black screen death showed dangers of reliance on one single system.

(2) Combined with GAGAN can give India a strategic advantage

(3) Net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region [(Eg) South Asia and SAGAR doctrine]

(4) Spin off benefits like better control over strategic sectors like near LAC and LOC [fear of Incursion, Infiltration

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from Pakistan]

(5) It can further advance India's share in Space Economy (currently only 2%) through increased private sector participation due to confidence in India's capability

(6) Atmanirbhar Bharat and Defence Modernisation (Eg) NAVIC can aid in security of borders as per our convenience

(7) Agriculture benefits as better monitoring and Disaster Management through Early warning system (Eg) India's 7517 km coastline vulnerable to tropical cyclones.

(8) Data localisation and prevention of monopolisation by MNC (eg) UPI displaced VISA, Mastercard Importance in India

Thus, India is too soon to become a 'Viksit Bharat' and PM's call for 'Vocal for local' and 'Make in India' can better be achieved through NAVIC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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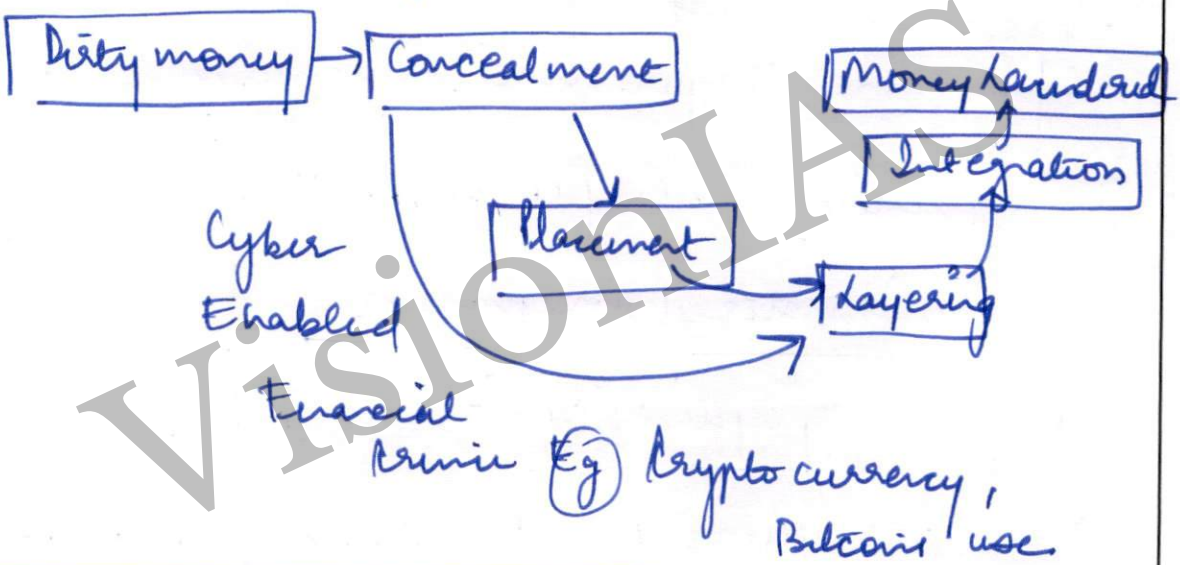
9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए - Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering is concealing the dirty money and increase Cyber Enabled financial crime has led to Cyber aided money laundering conundrum



Cyber Enabled Financial Crime as emerged as new frontier of Money laundering through :-

(1) Deep web and Dark Space through Artificial ~~neu~~ neural networks (Eg) Cyber Espionage, Akira Attack.

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(2) Bypass traditional security checks through Physical monitoring (Eg) use of cryptocurrency and money laundering ~~so~~ like wazirx attack

(3) loss to GDP and tax evasion (Eg.) Decentralized ledger technology leads to Encrypted messages.

Government can address it by :- (1) cyber monitoring methods (Eg) CERT-In and use of methods like Cyberdome

(2) Monitoring Social Media (Eg) operation Pigeon of Kerala

(3) Subhash Chandra Garg committee recommended for banning cryptocurrency as it increasing Money laundering.

(4) use of Blockchain like in Brazil for better monitoring of such methods.

thus, Money laundering must be controlled through technology and Modernisation of tracking methods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए - Candidates must not write on this margin

Defence Sector has recently crossed $50 billion production in 2023 fiscal year and is thus moving towards Modernisation and technological reforms.

Need for Technological Absorption :-

① Emergence of hybrid warfare

(Eg) 5th Dimension of warfare - cyberspace

② To counter threats of two and a half frontwar (Eg) Increase use of cyber espionage like UIADIA data hack, AIIMS attack.

③ For Integration of three forces

(Eg) Harsh V. Pant talks about 'Service Parochialism' thus pushes for CDS, Deputy CDS, Vice CDS

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(4) Integrated Theatre commands and Tri° Service Command

(Eg) USA has 11 theatre commands and China has 5.

(5) Need to be Anticipatory rather than responsive to threats (Eg) Offensive-Defensive capability.

Challenges → (1) less than 2% of GDP spent on Defence [$83 billion expenditure as compared to $912 billion of USA]

(2) 80% expenditure to pension and salary expenses and only 20% to Defence Capital Expenditure.

(3) Technological upgrade requires collaboration with private sector, but Arvind Subramanian talks about Stigmatised Capitalism.

Thus, there is a need to expand technological capabilities, because the best way to avoid war, is to be prepared for it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

North Eastern Region is known as the Jewel land comprised of 7 Sister States, and is the keystone of India's Act East Policy [acts as a link]

Issues faced in development of trade and Industries in NER

(1) Lack of ~~sound con~~ sound connectivity
(Eg) narrow chicken's neck, Siliguri corridor

(2) Porous borders (Eg) Myanmar, Bangladesh, immigration issues (Recent 5th August, 2024 Government collapse)

(3) Inner conflicts (Eg) between tribes such as Kuki-Naga, Kuki Meiti conflict

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(4) Inter State border disputes

(eg) Assam Meghalaya, Assam-Arunachal

(5) Hilly and Difficult terrain (Eg) high rainfall in Assam recently.

(6) Prevalence of dissatisfaction and growing influence of ULFA (Assam), NSCN(K) which are leading to false narrative against the Government.

(7) Insurgency such as Manipur conflict, Bru Refugees and Maoist attacks

(8) Discontent with AFSPA

(9) Inner Line Permit (eg) also known as Quasi visa (even for Indians required)

Measures taken to tackle the Issue

(1) PM-DeVINE → for Social and Economic Infrastructure development in the North Eastern Region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) North East Infrastructure linkage and road connectivity scheme (eg) by DoNER (Ministry and Department)

(3) Collaboration with Myanmar

(Eg) (1) Rhi Tiddim Project

(2) India Myanmar Thailand Trilateral Highway (from Moreh to Maesot)

(3) Kaladan Multimode project

(4) Akhaura-Agartala railway link

(4) Aspirational Districts and Aspirational Blocks Coverage (Eg) [Reaching the last mile of Budget 2023]

(5) Purvodaya Yojana for Infrastructure creation in ~~North~~ Eastern India, which can better link with NER.

Thus, North East Infrastructure development is vital for India's Inclusive development model

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 18% of world's population and only 4% of water Resources [Niti Ayog] and according to NASA India's ground water table is declining at the rate of 0.3 m/year

Climate Change and Water Scarcity era

(1) UNSG Antonio Guterres called transition already happening from 'Global warming' to 'Global Boiling'

(Eg) Earth already 1.1°C warmer than pre industrial level.

(2) Niti Ayog's Composite Water management Index also called that 70% of India's water resources under threat and it will affect 600 million people.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Ocean Acidification and Ocean warming

(Eg) Oceans absorb 90% of excess heat (as per IPCC 6th Assessment Report)

(4) Agriculture is responsible for 90% of Ground water Extraction in India

(5) threat to food Security (Eg) Impact would be majorly on food ~~growing~~ producing countries.

(6) Global South and SIDS at disadvantage

Micro Irrigation can contribute to Sustainable Irrigation practices by:-

(1) Precision targetting (Eg) Sprinkler Irrigation can reduce water utilisation than flood irrigation.

(2) Fertigation (Eg) also held by Economic Survey 2017 through Drip Irrigation

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(3) Saving of financial capital and expenditure

(Eg) Micro Irrigation fund of Rs 5000 crore

(4) Reduced Salinization and Alkalinization

(Eg) India's ratio of fertilizer is 8:3:1 (N:P:K)
(recomended → 4:2:1)

(5) lesser runoff, and thus reduced reduced Eutrophication (Eg) Marine life would be safe like phytoplankton

(6) Mindful consumption against mindless production (Eg) Mission Life, Pro Planet People

(7) Technologically Aided Agriculture

(Eg) Extension service recomended by Professor Ashok Gulati.

Thus UNSDG-14 also talks about judicious water use, and it can be done by use of Circular Economy like Integrated Farming, Crop diversification and Millet production which use minimal water.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Railways currently contributes to 26% of freight transportation and target is to double it by 2030, with a minimum target of 46%-47%. (Niti Ayog)

Issues related to freight transportation by Railways and its low share,

① Bulk freight transport by Roadways
(Eg) more than 70% by Roads

② High cost of road transportation (Rs 3 per tonne, while railways 1.5 per tonne)

③ Last mile connectivity access provided by roadways

④ Lack of multi modal transport hubs like only few like Varanasi and Sahibganj

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(5) Logistical transportation cost high (currently 14-15%) target to reduce it to 9% in next 5 years (Transport Minister Nitin Gadkari)

(6) AT&C losses high in railways at 11%.

Strategies that can be adopted :-

(1) Improving last mile connectivity through multimodal transport like Rail-Road-Air linkage (Eg Varanasi

(2) Utilisation of Inland waterways (Eg In France.

(3) Reducing operating ratio in railways (currently at 98.4%. {Economic Survey 2024})

(4) Increasing PPP in freight transport (Eg Packers and movers, X pressbees, Blue Dart etc.

(5) Reduction in logistical cost (Eg

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Logistics Policy, currently ~~at~~ India at 38th position (improved significantly)

(6) Integrating Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Parvat mala.

(7) Uniformity in Gauges (Eg) Narrow gauge in hilly areas is required but a Standard Gauge can be adopted in plains

(8) Kakodkar committee recommended to transport freight through railways gives highest dividend. (bulk transport at lesser cost)

(9) Rail Surakshakosh and improving operating cost through technological intervention

(10) National Rail Plan can be integrated with National Infrastructure Pipeline for better ease of transport.

Thus, railways are one of the cheapest mode of freight transport, thus their utilisation is crucial.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has jumped from 76 position to 67th position in World Economic Forum's Global Energy transition Index [from 2020 to 2023] and is currently the 3rd last Renewable Energy market globally.

India, a frontrunner in Global Renewable Energy transition ~~because~~ :- can be seen from

① Target of 500 GW renewable energy ~~to~~ installation [205 GW achieved recently]
→ 86 GW contributed by solar currently
→ 45 GW by wind energy

② 3rd position in wind Energy installation

③ 4th position Globally in Solar Energy transition.

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Factors that have enabled are :-

(1) Policy push (Eg) National Action Plan for Climate Change.

(2) Competitive atmosphere (Eg) Renewable Energy Credits, Perform, Achieve, Trade [PATs], Green Credit Network

(3) Promotion of Natural Energy transition rather than Climate Colonialism of west (Eg) Mission Life vs Carbon Credit and Carbon Market [Article 6 of Paris Agreement]

(4) Subsidies and Government Financial help to bottom up approach

(Eg) PM KUSUM [solar water pump]
PM Suryodaya and Surya Ghar Bijli yojana.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(5) Priority Sector lending status to Renewable Energy Sector.

(6) Production linked Incentives (Eg) 30 by 30 target to Electric Vehicles (FAME & FAME 2.0)

(7) Green hydrogen policy (Eg) 5 million tonne production target by 2030

(8) Global push for Collaboration (Eg)

- Global Biofuel Alliance pushed at G20 2023
- International Solar Alliance

(9) Circular Economy and Decentralization

(Eg) Edamthurai Village of Tamil Nadu is a Green Village which supplies electricity to Tamil Nadu City.

Thus, Decentralization, Decarbonization, Digitalisation have pushed India to be the 3rd largest Energy distribution in Renewable Energy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's Fertilisers and Pesticides ratio of usage is 8:3:1 for N:P:K, however recommended is 4:2:1.

Thus, Agriculture runoff containing fertilisers, pesticides contribute to Environmental pollution by :-

1. Eutrophication in water bodies
   (Eg) nitrogeous and phosphorous pollution leads to nutrient enrichment.
2. Algal Blooms in water bodies (Eg) Red tides in lakes.
3. Anoxic zones due to reduced Dissolved Oxygen and Increased B.O.D and C.O.D in water bodies.

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(4) Ocean Acidification and killing of phytoplankton

(5) Fishes population depletes because of increase in their metabolic Activity.

(6) Increased Alkalization in agriculture fields (Eg) leads to Soil Infertility.

(7) Increased Salinization and capillary Action leading to Soil becoming arid

(Eg) fields in Punjab, Haryana due to excessive HYV seeds and increased fertilizer use.

(8) Air pollution due to release of methane (Agriculture major producer of methane emissions (CH_4))

(9) Soil Degradation and Desertification

(Eg) ISRO land atlas says that 30% of Land Degraded.

(10) Environmental and harm to humans because high fertilizer use can result in food being hazardous for use because of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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bioaccumulation, biomagnification in food chain.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to mitigate the Impact :-

(1) Use of fertigation (Economic Survey 2017) which is Precision Irrigation (eg) through Drip Irrigation application of fertiliser

(2) Nano Urea, Gold coated Urea to reduce the Quantity intake

(3) Organic farming (Eg) 44 lakh organic farmers in India, SIKKIM model

(4) Zero Budget Natural Farming [Subhas Palekar]

(5) Crop rotation and Rainbow Revolution (multiple crops (eg) Crop Diversification)

(6) Crops such as Millets can be used to diversify from Rice, Wheat (Water Guzzling)

(7) Utilising other crops in PDS, MDM (Eg) Millet, Jowar etc.

Thus, PM PRANAM also aims at reducing fertiliser use and is way forward

16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Himalayan Glaciers are receding at the rate of 14m-15m per decade as per report by NASA, and thus Hindukush region as whole suffers from breaching Ecological carrying capacity.

Growing influx of tourists leading to man made disasters :-

(1) Higher footprint leading to deterioration of snow quality (Eg) Plastic and Garbage on Himalayan slopes

(2) Anthropological use has led to infrastructural development in ecological fragile zone (Eg) Silkyara tunnel collapse

(3) Increased GLOF Glacial Lake outburst

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floods (eg) Sikkim 2024, Uttarakhand 2013

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures that can be implemented to prevent such Disasters :-

1. Prevention - Mitigation - Preparedness

(Eg) NDMA strategy of zone hazard mapping in Himalayan Ecosystem.

2. Sustainable Tourism Fee (eg) done by Bhutan.

3. Limiting the onset of luggage and completely banning plastic (Eg) Himachal pradesh banned it much before.

4. Environmental Impact Assessment

(Eg) Gadgil committee recommended for Eco zone in Western Ghats.

5. Awareness Generation (Eg) Sensitization and Levy of fee

6. National Action Plan for Climate Change

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needs to be Implemented

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to promote Sustainable Tourism :

(1) Homestays to lesser interference by risky big hotel projects as it can increase source of earning.

(2) Utilisation of Tribal arts and promotion of Sustainable ~~prod.~~ products in markets

(3) tourist fee and fine on those spreading Garbage, plastics -

(4) Permits can be thought of as it is being done currently by Iceland.

(5) Mitigation measures through marking Eco Sensitive Zones and prohibiting entry in such zones.

Thus, the 3rd Pole must be protected by Mission Life and Eco Planet People as Sustainable Development is Sine Qua Non for Himalaya Ecosystem.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Superconductors are the materials operatable at extremely low temperatures which offer negligible resistance to the current flowing thus increasing Efficiency.

Super Conductors fuel innovation in diverse sectors by

① Industrial electricity generated sectors working

(Eg) reduces time, energy, finance thus providing innovations

② Competitive Edge (Eg) technological advancement

③ Now, Roomtemperature possible

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making superconductors have been discovered successfully.

(4) Faster Implementation (Eg) can address problems of lag in communication

(5) Space Sector ~~can~~ (eg) can be utilised in International space stations, India's upcoming Gaganyaan too

(6) Medical Sector by faster surgical operations as in Angioplasty, thrombolysis where time available is less

(7) Robotic advancement (eg) Robotics reaction and impulse like Humanoid Robots need to use

(8) Cryogenic Engines for faster Efficiency, economy and Effectiveness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(9) Defence manufacturing → (eg) emerging hybrid warfare and 5th Dimension warfare like cyberspace

(10) Integration with SONAR, RADAR for faster communication and feedback loops

Challenges
- → high initial cost
- → low technological accessibility
- → India's R&D spending is only 0.6% of GDP
- → Technological spin offs

(Eg) Unintended consequences with respect to Safety.

Thus, super conductors are helpful in utilising 'Economies of Scale' and faster use in transportation, industry can push 4th Industrial Revolution

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India stands at 40th Position in World Intellectual Property Rights Index by WIPO out of 170 countries, thus remarking that India is the 7th largest patent filer in the world.

Laws covering Intellectual Property Rights

1. International Property Rights Act, 1970
2. Copy rights Act 1990s
3. Trade mark Act, 1990s
4. Geographical Education Act
5. National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Authority (for traditional knowledge)

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Numerous Enforcements hamper ~~commerc~~ commercialisation because

(1) Section 84 of IPR Act argues for compulsory licensing which many companies and even TRIPS, WTO are not in favour of

(Eg) it demotivates hardwork of private company like Ranbaxy episode

(2) Section 3(a) of IP Act calls for restrictions on Evergreening of patents

(Eg) Significant new innovation criteria

(3) Section 3(d) of IP Act also prevents the patent for traditional knowledge

(Eg) Agriculture process, methods, seeds etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) disputes between countries (Eg) it is said that India-USA trade relations have been hijacked by IPR companies

(5) Favours towards traditional knowledge of farmers (Eg) MONSANTO potato ~~farm~~ farmers case (Pepsico).

(6) Vouch for Access and Benefit sharing as per Nagoya Protocol.

Way forward :- (1) Traditional knowledge Digital Library and approvals by NBAs and SBAs under Biodiversity Act.

(2) Recent WIPO treaty on protecting traditional has been success for India's IPR push.

(3) Need for adherence to ~~ca~~ Cartagena ~~Porta~~ Protocol [LMOs] and Nagoya protocol

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent push for setting up Integrated theatre commands based on Geographical theatres like Eastern (China), Western (Pakistan) and Maritime can lead to Integration of the three Services and better coordination.

Challenges of theatrisation :-

(1) Criticism by Harsh V. Pant as Services head are concerned with 'Service Parochialism' (concern for their Services)

(2) Existing command at Andaman and Nicobar suffer from consensus issues (Eg) Indian Airforce's concern of Domination of Army.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Lesser Equipments by IAF and Navy and domination by India Army.

(4) Can lead to Insecurity among neighbours

(eg) China already has 5, and USA 11 Integrated Commands, it can also result in ~~rel~~ Balance of Power (in favour in India) but Insecurity dilemma to neighbour

(5) Only 2% of GDP allocated for Defence $83 billion expenditure (USA → $912 billion, China → $293 billion)

It can lead to Greater Integration and Rationalisation of Manpower by :-

(1) Integration and coordination through Chief of Defence Staff.

(2) Better Geographical management

(Eg) recent Jammu Attacks occured because Army was diverted to Indo-China border because of

2020 Galwan Clashes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Better availability and preparedness of manpower (Eg) Andaman tri Service Commando

(4) SAGAR and net security provider in Indian Ocean Region.

(5) Recent push for Inter Service Organisation is also the step towards coordination ITC.

(6) New Post creation ~~pos~~ proposed of Deputy CDS and Vice CDS.

(7) can actualize move on from Sundarji Doctrine to cold start Doctrine (more proactive)

thus, ITC can also be the progressive towards Defence modernization with steps can be taken towards "National Security Strategy"

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his 2023 Independence Day speech invited the Gram Pradhans of Border villages calling them as not last, but 1st Village

Treating border villages as 1st villages :

① Effective Guards for Infrastructure and Defence (Eg) China Building dual use Xiakong Village near China Bhutan Border

② can tackle the deradicalisation in the region (Eg) Vibrant Village Program

③ Leads to 'Last mile Connectivity' and Reaching the Last mile (Budget 2022)

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(4) Can act as a 'Suchaki' (eg Kautilya highlighted its importance against the neighbouring country which he called natural enemy)

(5) Better 'Economical Integration' and 'Developmental Deficit' tackling can be the important defence strategy

(6) Inclusive Growth and Strategic assets (eg during Siachin war, there was need felt of Infrastructural connect)

(7) Increased connectivity through Infrastructure like 'Atal tunnel'

(8) Holistic modernisation and addressing unemployment (eg earlier stone pelting in Jammu Kashmir

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Key measures taken by Government

1. Uberant Village program
2. Back of Villages Program
3. Operation Maa and Sadhbhavna by Army
4. Winning Hearts and Minds in Jammu Kashmir through Developmental & Infrastructural policies
5. Social Infrastructural Creation
   (Eg) PM DeVINE
6. Need to utilise hydro Diplomacy
   (Eg) 15,000 MW Dam against 60,000 MW Medog of China

Thus, A Development which reaches the last mile is holistic Development

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